

To: Zito, Kelly[ZITO.KELLY@EPA.GOV]
Cc: Rao, Kate[Rao.kate@epa.gov]; Montgomery, Michael[Montgomery.Michael@epa.gov]; Keener, Bill[Keener.Bill@epa.gov]
From: Albright, David
Sent: Fri 10/16/2015 10:32:03 PM
Subject: RE: More underground injection wells closed
Final Desk statement CA UIC 10 15 2015 milestone(REVISED).docx

Kelly, attached is the slightly revised desk statement (clarifying which Counties the wells are in and making one change minor Mike asked for). It is also copied below. Thanks! David

U.S. EPA is continuing its enhanced oversight of California's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources' (DOGGR) Class II Underground Injection Control program, including the state's identification of Class II injection wells that may be injecting into non-exempt aquifers, their ongoing assessment of drinking water sources that may be impacted by improper injection, the establishment of an effective process for reviewing and approving aquifer exemptions, and the state's review of all 3,000 approved injection projects. EPA's March 9, 2015 California Class II UIC Program Corrective Action Plan set out a schedule of activities and deliverables, with target milestones and compliance deadlines, to ensure that the state continues to make progress towards full compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

In accordance with requirements set forth in the March 2015 Corrective Action Plan, which the state has promulgated into its emergency UIC compliance regulations, any wells injecting into non-exempt, non-hydrocarbon-bearing aquifers with total dissolved solids levels below 3,000 mg/l TDS must shut-in by October 15, 2015, unless an aquifer exemption is approved by EPA. Since EPA has not received any aquifer exemption applications, all injection activity must cease for this category of wells. The State has identified 33 wells (31 in Kern County, 1 in Ventura County, and 1 in LA County) that are subject to the mandatory October 15th shut-in deadline, although only 21 of these are active. DOGGR inspectors will confirm that all affected wells have shut-in.

To access information about EPA's review of CA's UIC program, please visit:
<http://www.epa.gov/region9/mediacenter/uic-review/index.html>.

From: Zito, Kelly
Sent: Friday, October 16, 2015 2:50 PM
To: Blumenfeld, Jared <BLUMENFELD.JARED@EPA.GOV>; Torres, Tomas

<Torres.Tomas@epa.gov>; Albright, David <Albright.David@epa.gov>; Keener, Bill
<Keener.Bill@epa.gov>; Rao, Kate <Rao.kate@epa.gov>
Subject: Fwd: More underground injection wells closed

FYI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "News@DOC" <News@conservation.ca.gov>

Date: October 16, 2015 at 2:49:03 PM PDT

To: Undisclosed recipients;;

Subject: More underground injection wells closed

Contact: Teresa Schilling or Don Drysdale, (916) 323-1886

33 MORE UNDERGROUND INJECTION WELLS CLOSE AS CALIFORNIA MOVES TO PROTECT GROUNDWATER

Note: The associated documents, including a list of wells and operators, can be found [here](#)

SACRAMENTO – Continuing the commitment to strengthen California's oversight of oil and gas production, thirty-three underground injection wells permanently ceased operation Thursday under new regulations designed to bring the state into full compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The wells were drilled into geologic formations that have not been exempted for that activity by the U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency, that do not naturally contain oil reservoirs, and that have natural water quality of less than 3,000 milligrams per liter/total dissolved solids (TDS).

“This is part of our ongoing effort to ensure that California’s groundwater resources are protected as oil and gas production take place,” State Oil & Gas Supervisor Steven Bohlen said. “The regulations are working. We’re on track to do what we set out to do in establishing an aggressive compliance schedule with the U.S. EPA and State Water Resources Control Board.”

Earlier this month, the Department of Conservation (DOC) released a four-year Renewal Plan for its Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources with goals that include review of every oil and gas production project it has approved, including a check to ensure appropriate protection of groundwater sources. The shutdown of an additional 33 injection wells advances DOGGR’s progress under the Renewal Plan to correct past problems and to create a regulatory program that ensures protection of public health and the environment.

Of the 33 wells impacted, 21 were actively injecting. Thirty one of the wells are scattered across several oil fields in Kern County. One is in the Sespe field in Ventura County and one is in the Newhall field in northern Los Angeles County. Division staff were inspecting oil fields on Friday to ensure injection had indeed ceased.

“There should not be a significant impact to production as a result of these injection wells coming offline,” Bohlen said.

After discovering that some injection was occurring into zones that had not been approved (“exempted”) by the U.S. EPA under the terms of the Safe Drinking Water Act, DOC and the State Water Board began an evaluation of all 50,000 injection wells in the state, with an immediate emphasis on those drilled into zones with the highest water quality.

The U.S. EPA granted DOC’s oil and gas division “primacy” to regulate underground injection wells related to oil and gas operations in California in 1983. The Division issued regulations in April that included a number of deadlines to ensure Safe Drinking Water Act compliance. Under those regulations, 23 wells were previously shut in because they

were injecting waste fluid in close proximity to wells producing water suitable for drinking or agricultural use.

State regulators are considering data submitted by oil and gas producers that may lead to applications for further exemptions from the U.S. EPA. Unless exemptions are granted, injection into 11 geologic zones historically treated as exempt from the Safe Drinking Water Act must cease by December 31, 2016. Injection into all other non-exempt zones with water quality of less than 10,000 TDS must cease by February 15, 2017.

The Safe Drinking Water Act does not apply to water with TDS greater than 10,000 TDS. Even if a geologic zone has very low TDS (the state and federal standard for drinking water is 500 TDS), an exemption may be granted if the water naturally contains oil or high levels of minerals such as arsenic or boron, making the water unfit for either drinking or agricultural use.

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